

Introduction of Regional Planning

REGIONAL PLANNING IS THE **INSTRUMENT THROUGH WHICH OPTIMAL UTILIZATION OF SPACE AND OPTIMAL DISRIBUTION PATTERN OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES IS SOUGHT TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT.**

REGIONAL PLANNERS SEEK TO

1. **IMPOROVE THE DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF HUMAN ACTIVITY.**
2. **REDUCE THE DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE RICH AND POOR REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY.**

ACCORDING TO **MACKAYE REGIONAL PLANNING** “CONSISTS IN THE **ATTEMPT DISCOVERING THE PLANS OF THE NATURE FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF MAN’S AIMS UPON THE EARTH; IT VISUALISES INDUSTRY AS THE SERVANT OF CULTURE, AND IT’S CHIEF CONCERN IS THE GUIDANCE WITHIN A REGION OF THE FLOW OF CIVILISATION.**”

REGIONAL PLANNING SHOULD BE VIEWED AS ESSENTIALLY A MEANS TO STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. IT IS A TECHNIQUE TO EVALUATE THE POTENTIAL OF SUB NATIONAL AREAS AND TO DEVELOP THEM TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE OF THE NATION AS A WHOLE.

THUS THE BASIC GOALS **OF REGIONAL PLANNING-**

- BUILDING OF THE RESOURCE BASE AND OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, DIVERSITY, AND STRENGTH.**
- BALANCE IN THE ECONOMY.**
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT.**
- GENERAL WELFARE.**

AREAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS, COHESIONS AND INTEGRATIONS ARE BASIC TENNETS OF REGIONAL PLANNING.

REGIONAL PLANNING HAS THE **OBJECTIVE** OF ACCELERATING THE PROCESSES OF SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY THROUGH THE TECHNIQUES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING THROUGH THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE OF A REGIONAL PLAN IS RESRTICTED TO THE GIVEN AREA OR REGION OF THE COUNTRY.

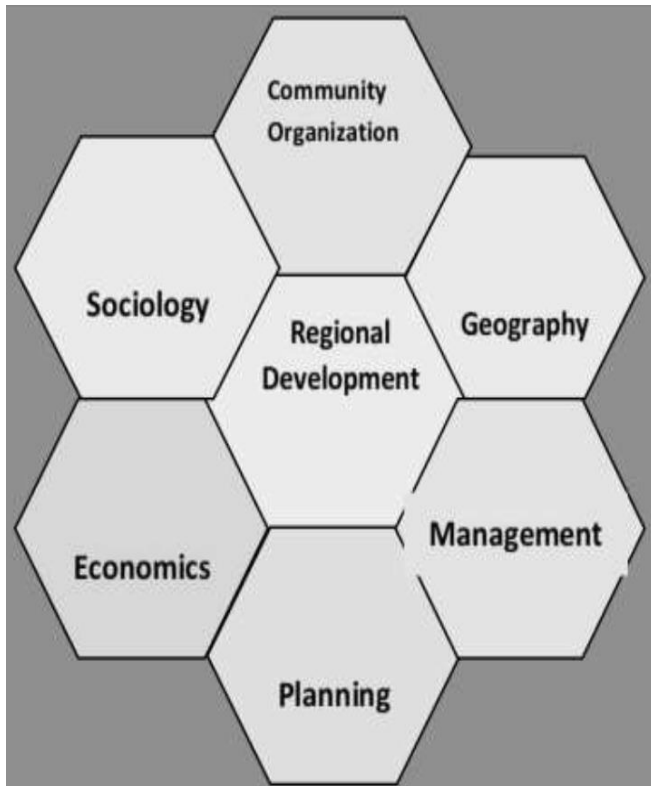
Introduction of Regional Planning

WITHIN THE OVERALL FRAMEWORK OF A NATIONAL PLANNING IS DESIGNED TO FORMULATE MEASURES TO **ASSIST THE GROWTH OF OTHERS, ASSIST THE GOVT IN EXAMINING THE REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF UNDERTAKING INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAY DOWN DETAILED PLANS FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY** IN THE DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

IN THE INITIAL STAGE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1930'S, **REGIONAL PLANNING WAS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD TO MEAN NATURAL RESOURCE PLANNING**, AND THUS ITS ROLE WAS CONFINED TO DETERMINING THE WAYS AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF A REGION. **CLASSIC EXAMPLES OF THIS BELIEF WERE THE TVA (TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY) AND THE REGIONAL PLANNING STUDIES OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD IN THE USA.**

Definition of Regional Planning

Regional planning deals with the **efficient placement of land use activities, infrastructure and settlement growth** across a **larger area of land** than an individual city or town



Salient Features....

- It is the science of efficient placement of **infrastructure and zoning** for the **sustainable growth** of a region.
- Regional Development addresses **region-wide environmental, social and economic issues** which may require a regional focus.

“Planning is primarily a way of thinking about social and economic problems. Planning is oriented predominantly towards the future, is deeply concerned with the relation of goals to collective decisions and strives for comprehensiveness in policy and program. Wherever these models of thought are applied, there is a presumption that planning is being done”
(Friedman, 1978- '79)

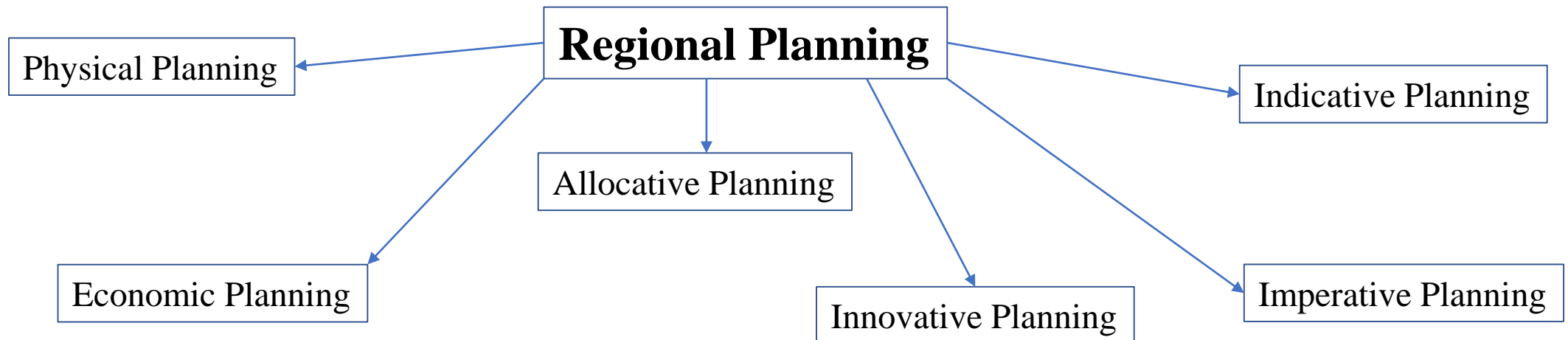
Advantages of Regional Planning

- Helps local government insure adequate services for its citizens; and minimizes costs for Town funded projects.
- Establishes and preserves acceptable land and water use patterns for agriculture, business, industries, communities, recreation and highways.
- Assists in preventing premature urbanization and overcrowding of areas, which would result in increased demands for services and facilities and the need for higher taxes to support these facilities and services.

Subdivision Control

Acts as a preventative measure guarding against improper lot layout and inadequate Subdivision preparation.

Types of Regional Planning



Types of Regional Planning (*Continued*)

Physical Regional Planning

- Related to the ordering of space – landuse, infrastructure network, new town/ settlement
- A basis for development control mechanism
- Ex: Planning of a new town by Urban Development Agency (UDA)

Economic Regional Planning

- Focuses on economic structure of an area & its overall economic performance
- Related to resource allocation and distribution
- Example: Resource planning by State Economic Planning Unit

Allocative Regional Planning

- Emphasis on conflict solving (in line with policy changes)
- Also a control mechanism; based on functions and Priorities
- Controls resource allocation when there are changes in financial/ economic policies
- Example: New Economic Plan (NEP) and development of public housing to allow the low income group have the opportunity to own a house



Frank Lloyd Wright's Broadacre City as a classic example of Physical Regional Planning

Types of Regional Planning (*Continued*)

Innovative Regional Planning

- Not just look at function and efficiency, but also involve improvement to the system
- Renews ideas & allows changes
- Example: Development of LRT system in Kuala Lumpur to overcome the problem of vehicle overcrowding or the opening of small medium industries in the rural areas to create more job opportunities

Indicative Regional Planning

- Advisory in nature, involve general guidelines
- Introduce basic economic activities and establish modern facilities throughout the states;
- Economically improve the less developed states

Imperative Regional Planning

- Order through Act and specific Guidelines
- Example: Town & Country Planning Act 1974; Malaysia

Principles of Regional Planning

Specific interventions and solutions will depend entirely on the needs of each region in each country, but generally speaking, regional planning at the macro level will seek to:

- **The Principle of Vertical Unity of Phenomena**
- **The Principle of Horizontal Spatial Unity**
- **The Principle of Space-time Continuum**
- **The Principle of Comprehensive Development**
- **The Principle of Community Development**
- **The Principle of Equilibrium between Social Desirability and Economic Viability**
- **The Principle of Ecological Equilibrium**

Principles of Regional Planning (*Continued*)

The Principle of Vertical Unity of Phenomena

All phenomena (both physical and cultural) that operate in a regional space are fully integrated with each other. Therefore, planning for any single phenomenon independent of other phenomena shall not be in the real spirit of regional planning.

The Principle of Horizontal Spatial Unity

Each region constitutes a sub-system of the whole regional system i.e. various regions, constituting regional space for planning process, do not exist in isolation from each other, instead they exist in integration with each other as part of the regional system whole.

The Principle of Space-time Continuum

Spatial reality is four dimensional consisting of three dimensions of space and one dimension of time, and the two, i.e., space and time; are inseparable. A region is a living dynamic entity that operates simultaneously in the past, present, and future like the human body's DNA. The regional planner must, therefore, recognize the fact that regional space is a continuously growing as an organic whole.

Principles of Regional Planning (*Continued*)

The Principle of Comprehensive Development

Regional planning seeks to achieve the comprehensive development of the entire regional space; the regional system in its entirety. It seeks the development of all sectors of economy along with advancement of all segments of society.

The Principle of Community Development

Equal opportunities to all for self development. The entire community is considered as an organic whole. It is only through equal opportunities to each individual (education, health and employment) that the whole society can be developed into community with the sense of belonging to each other. The regional planning, therefore, should be to create socially harmonious communities.

The Principle of Equilibrium between Social Desirability and Economic Viability

While planning for comprehensive development of all regions, the regional planner has to maintain a balance between what is socially desirable and what is economically viable. The regional plans should not only be good intentioned, but also be economically viable.

Principles of Regional Planning (*Continued*)

The Principle of Ecological Equilibrium

The regional planning should make the ecology and environment sustainable. He/She has to develop the regional space at his disposal only within the framework of ecological equilibrium. All developments in a region should be carried out without disturbing the ecological balance.

Objectives of Regional Planning

- Achieve effective land use planning on regional level
- Promote affordable housing of all types on regional scale
- Assure regional renewal in all inner-city areas
- Reduce air and water pollution as needed. Conserve water.
- Minimize freeway expansion through promoting key major street improvements
- Maximize mass transit expansion throughout region
- To achieve quality education on all levels and to all residents
- Assure appropriate job creation and job training
- Maximize airport system balance for all types and sizes throughout region
- Focus on tax base sharing in all forms
- Create and maintain a quality region-wide health care system
- Minimize public sector budgetary waste and balance budgets

THANK YOU